MARCH. 1781. THE NUMB. 2649.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1781.

The Independent American. No. II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WITHOUT knowing the causes and extent of public grievances and misfortunes, it is impossible to take judicious measures for removing them. Without this knowledge, men are apt to imagine that things are not so bad as they really are; and to make use of temporary expedients, instead of pursuing a solid system for restoring the public safety and happiness.

In reflecting on the causes of the decline of our national prosperity, it appeared to me that there is a capital defect, or radical evil, in the method of conducting our public affairs. This matter seems worthy of your most serious consideration, for which reason I shall make some observations upon it. Should they not be conclusive, they may not be altogether useless. As no human institution ever arrived at perfection but by degrees, a liberal investigation of the subject may contribute to its improvement.

It will be allowed, I presume, that a Legislative and Executive Body, transacting *all* public affairs in private, under engagements among themselves to secrecy, and communicating no more of their proceedings than they themselves think proper to their fellow citizens, their constituents, is inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and the rights of a Free People. Taking this for granted, we shall only consider whether that mode of doing the public business is advantageous, or may be injurious and dangerous to the nation.

In governments that are not founded on the glorious principles of *equal* liberty and advantage, it is not surprising that a *private* mode of doing *all* the public business should obtain, because it is calculated to support and promote the interest of nobles, or of any other part of the community, at the expence of the rest. But in a Free Country, where equality of rights and interest is the basis of the constitution, so far from being useful, it seems unnecessary, [illegible]ly dangerous. In a Free Country, there [illegible]gs, if any, in public business, except what re[illegible]litary operations, and foreign negociations, but what Freemen may know, and ought to know. Besides, when the business of the nation is transacted publicly, with open doors, the people have an opportunity of judging with what propriety it is executed, and also of the ability, industry, and integrity of the persons they employ to do it. The presence of the people is a check upon designing men, and may prevent improper measures being attempted. But where *all* the public business is carried on in private, under engagements to secrecy, and where no more of the proceedings is communicated than a bare majority may think fit to disclose, there are great opportunities to attempt and pursue, with impunity, designs that are incompatible with the public welfare. Bad men are thence encouraged to attempt such unworthy designs; and to practice all the arts of crooked policy to accomplish them. There is no restraint to prevent even the first and timid essays of a young beginner in political iniquity; nor any way to punish, or expose, the greater and more dangerous strokes of a hackneyed practitioner. Shrouded with the darkness of night, or with the veil of secrecy, some men will boldly undertake things which they would not openly attempt. It is well known, that in all public bodies there are generally a few who lead, or greatly influence the rest. It is of great consequence that the public should thoroughly understand the characters of such men; that it should be able to form a competent judgment, whether they cordially cooperate in promoting public business, or oppose each other from illiberal motives, and obstruct its course. This cannot be done where public business is conducted with the secrecy and reserve before mentioned. It is of still greater consequence that the public should have an opportunity of judging whether those leading characters may not have too much complaisance, or even an improper understanding between them, and by mutually giving up, at times, to each other, greatly injure their country. If we only suppose that either of these circumstances should ever prevail to a considerable degree, there will be no difficulty in conceiving that many, great, and dangerous abuses will naturally ensue: that the public treasure will be lavished away; that regular and accurate accounts of the expenditure of public money will not be exacted; that enquiries into peculation, bad management, &c. will be neglected, or rendered useless; that appointments to office will go, not by merit, but as they may serve private views and connections; that improper men will be appointed to offices, and continued in them after their incapacity or other disqualification shall be well known; that great indulgences will be shewn to some men, while common justice is not done to others. This enumeration of the evils that might take place may be greatly enlarged, since there is scarcely an offence against the honour and happiness of a Free People, but what, under the above circumstances, men are encouraged to attempt.

It is scarcely necessary to remind you, that Congress, from the beginning, have always carried on the public business in the private and reserved method abovementioned. The evils that may, as we have seen, result from it, are so numerous and great, that unless it is attended with very extraordinary advantages to the public, to compensate for them, some alterations should be made in it. The direct advantages, if there be any, escape me; nor do I think that even those of a negative kind justify its being adhered to on *all* occasions. It has been said, that if the doors of Congress were open to the Citizens, the enemy might, by their emissaries and friends, gain intelligence of what was going on, and take advantage of it. This argument is certainly just in regard to military operations, and foreign negotiations, but does not apply, that I can see, to any thing else. And is it then on these accounts only, that the great right, and the great advantage of inspecting into all the rest of our affairs, and into the conduct of those who are intrusted with the management of them, should be given up? Though it be proper to do so in some points, would it be prudent to do it in all? To satisfy us in some measure, the *yeas* and *nays* were printed for a while in the Journals of Congress. They have been since suppressed, and for no other reason that I have heard, than that the enemy learned from them that Congress were not so unanimous as it was politic in us to make them believe. This reason is too puerile to be supposed the true one. Surely no man of understanding can think that the enemy could ever believe, or even imagine, that a body of above 30 members were not divided on many lesser matters, however unanimous they were on great points. One effect the suppressing the *yeas* and *nays* certainly has; it deprives the people of one great means of judging of the conduct of the members. Since therefore this method of doing the public business is liable to so many disadvantages, what can be the reason that it is still continued?

Both Houses of the British Parliament, from the revolution under King William to the commencement of the present war, were generally open to the people, *foreigners* as well as citizens, in time of war as well as in time of peace; and even when the affairs of the army, the navy, the finances, foreign treaties, when every thing that enters into what is called the state of the nation were discussed. This unlimited freedom of admission was restrained after the beginning of the present troubles, when ever American affairs were taken into consideration. We may still remember that restraint was deemed, both in England and America, a violent infringement of the rights and liberties of the people; and that it was considered as a mere contrivance of the ministry to hide their *iniquity* and *incapacity* from the people; though the better to conceal their real design, that futile pretence---the preventing the enemy getting intelligence---was the ostensible reason. Nevertheless, Parliament, who open their doors to their constituents, are a sett of corrupt tools; and the people of England, who enjoy the liberty of being present at the debates, are a herd of abject slaves: Congress, who shut their doors against their constituents, are a body of pure, virtuous, disinterested patriots; and the people of America, who are shut out, are spirited sons of liberty!

The best civil institutions have sprung from necessity, and been improved by experience. In the beginning of the war, when the old governments were abolished, and all things were yet in confusion, it was perhaps necessary that Congress should pursue the mode of doing business they still observe; but why it should be continued *now*, when the governments of all the States are established, I can see no good reason. I am aware that many dangerous evils may flow from its being longer continued: but I cannot conceive how it can be for the general good, that the doors of Congress should *always* be kept shut, that freemen should be excluded *on all occasions* from hearing the debates on their own affairs, that they should be deprived of the opportunity of inspecting into the conduct, and of judging of the capacity and integrity of the men to whom their most important concerns are committed.

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

The design of the INDEPENDENT AMERICAN is to promote a free enquiry into public affairs, both foreign and domestic: to discuss with freedom, firmness, and decency, public measures, and the conduct of public men. 'Tis only by opening the public mind to a true sense of our condition in these respects, and by bringing us to think freely for ourselves, that we can ever expect to repress undue influence, faction and intrigue, and to see our affairs conducted with wisdom and virtue both at home and abroad. Gentlemen who may be desirous of contributing to this design, either by communicating *Facts*, or Essays on particular subjects, and will send them to the Printers, for the *Independent American*, may depend upon it that proper attention will be paid to them.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1781.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,
On SATURDAY,
The 14th of April next,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Lehigh (a Branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem; the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise a BRICK HOUSE, in Second-street, one door from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front, and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
BY
PUBLIC VENDUE,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the Twenty-first of MARCH instant,
At the Coffee-house, at Six o'Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of Ground, situate on the North-east corner of Second and Christian-streets, containing 120 feet on Second-street, and 40 feet on Christian-street; on which are erected, A well-finished two-story brick house, 20 feet front on Second-street, and 15 feet deep; A two-story frame house, 21 feet front on Second-street, and 15 feet front on Christian-street; A two-story frame house, 17 feet front on Christian-street, and 20 feet deep, which is divided into two tenements, with good cellars under the whole; a large alley divides the two frames, leading down into the lot; Also one frame house, 14 feet front on Second-street, and 15 feet deep, with a back kitchen; and one frame house, 14 feet front on Second-street, and 15 feet deep, with a shed or stable adjoining; being in the whole six tenements, in good tenantable repair, and subject to a ground-rent of six pounds currency per annum. The remainder of the lot is well fenced in, and there is a pump of excellent water before the door, which, with other conveniences, makes the place very suitable for a Tavern.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,
(By Virtue of a full POWER of ATTORNEY)
At the *COFFEE-HOUSE*,
On *THURSDAY*,
The 22d of March, at Twelve o'Clock,

A NEW Two Story Brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situate on the South side of Spruce-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and next above the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The lot is 16 feet front on Spruce-street, and extends 140 feet to Cypress-street. The house contains two rooms on a floor, two good garrets (which only are plaistered) and a good cellar under the whole. Subject to a ground rent of twenty-five Spanish milled dollars and three-fifths. Now or late the estate of Jasper Carpenter. For further information enquire of the subscriber, in Chesnut-street, above Fourth-street.

† WILLIAM THORNE.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey, at the Court-House, in the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged and set forth in the bill of Col. JOSEPH ELLIS (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the

HANNAH,

Lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New-York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By Order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781. ‡

N. B. *The Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette is desired to insert the above Advertisement in his paper.*

In PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphan's Court,
Will be exposed to SALE,
BY
PUBLIC VENDUE,
ON
SATURDAY,
The 24th day of MARCH instant, on the Premises,

A CERTAIN Messuage or Tenement, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Plymouth township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing sixty-two acres or thereabouts; late the estate of Daws Wood, deceased. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

WILLIAM GREGORY,
MARY GREGORY,
JAMES WOOD,
} Administrators, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO GOOD PHÆTONS;
and an exceeding sweet toned
English HARPSICHORD.
Enquire of the Printers. ¶

L O N D O N.

Nov. 11. At half an hour paſt three, juſt as the Court of King's Bench was riſing, the Grand Jury, to whom Juſtice Willes had given a charge in the morning, returned, when the Foreman delivered into the hands of Mr. Barlow, Clerk of the Crown, A True Bill againſt GEORGE GORDON, Eſq; commonly called LORD GEORGE GORDON, *for High Treaſon.* On Tueſday his Lordſhip will be brought from the Tower by habeas corpus to the bar of the Court, when, after the indictment is read over, and a plea had, the Court will deſire him to nominate his Counſel, which being complied with, a copy of the indictment will be granted to his Lordſhip's Solicitor, and a day appointed for trial, not ſooner than ten days, which is the term allowed by law, that priſoners for *High Treaſon* may examine the *Charge*, and, if they think proper, challenge the *Pannel.*

Amongſt the twenty-three Jurors, upon the Grand Inqueſt, were but three Magiſtrates, *Juſtice Wilmot*, *Juſtice Blackborrow*, and *Juſtice Triquet.*

HOUSE of COMMONS, *November* 10.

Sir Grey Cooper moved for a *bill to continue the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, impowering his Majeſty to detain in priſon perſons accuſed of Treaſon in America, or on the high ſeas.* He obſerved, that thoſe circumſtances which formed the neceſſity of ſuch a ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act laſt year ſtill exiſted; the rebellion in America had not expired, and the intercourſe between that continent and its European allies was as frequent as ever. The neceſſity for both branches of the former act being continued, therefore, was obvious, as ſhould it expire in January next (which was the preſent limitation of its exiſtence) no priſoner charged with ſuch offences could be detained after that period, and three or four hundred perſons now in confinement muſt of courſe be ſet at liberty.

Sir George Yonge declared that he ſhould not oppoſe this meaſure in ſo early a ſtage, but thought it neceſſary to obſerve, that a bill veſting ſuch extenſive powers in the Crown ought not to paſs as a matter of courſe. By the act, a continuation of which was moved for, all perſons ſuſpected of high treaſon in America, or on the high ſeas, were to be detained; but their detention was authorized not in America, or on the high ſeas only, but in Great-Britain, without benefit of our equal laws and free conſtitution. He thought it incumbent on the authors of ſuch an act to prove its neceſſity, and not to paſs it thro' that houſe as a matter of ſmall importance. They ought alſo to intimate how long the prolongation of this bill (continued already for three or four years) would be required.

Mr. Baker agreed with his hon. friend's ſentiments on the preſent propoſition. It had been ſaid that three or four hundred perſons muſt be liberated, ſhould the ſuſpenſion in queſtion ceaſe to operate; but if ſo great a number charged with high treaſon were in cuſtody, why were they not brought to trial? This had not been attempted; and ſtill more inconſiſtent, it was the practice to treat perſons of this deſcription as priſoners of war; they were committed for high treaſon, and then exchanged in cartels!

Sir Grey Cooper roſe again, and obſerved that it was by no means his wiſh to precipitate the buſineſs in queſtion, or paſs it through the houſe as a matter of courſe, as had been alledged. Gentlemen might avail themſelves of their objections at ſome more mature ſtage of the buſineſs; at preſent he thought it ſuperfluous to enlarge on thoſe arguments, which proved the neceſſity of ſuch a bill.

The motion was agreed to unanimouſly.

Nov. 13. The particular circumſtance which led the grand jury to find the bill againſt Lord George Gordon, aroſe from the expreſſions which he uſed in the lobby of the Houſe of Commons, on the day when the Proteſtant petition was preſented. Theſe, connected with the threats which were denounced againſt the members, to compel them to agree to the accompliſhment of the end which the petitioners had in view, which was in fact obliging one branch of the legiſlation to act againſt its own will, conſtitutes the baſis of the indictment which is brought againſt him. The evidence laſted upwards of two hours, after which the jury agreed to the bill with very little heſitation. Notwithſtanding this, however, it is ſaid that Mr. Erſkine, who is leading counſel for his Lordſhip, has declared that he has not the leaſt doubt but that his noble client will be acquitted.

Nov. 15. On Monday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Count Welderen's from the Hague; in conſequence of which his Excellency had yeſterday an audience of the Secretaries of State, at their Office in Cleveland Row.

The above diſpatches are reported to conſiſt of a ſpirited memorial from the States General, complaining of an infringement on their rights, as a neutral power, in the part ſeveral of our line of battle ſhips took in the late capture of ſome American ſhips, out of the harbour of one of their ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies.

A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, for the purpoſe of taking the above important matter into conſideration.

The Rev. Mr. Coombe, of Philadelphia, is appointed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle, one of his Lordſhip's Chaplains, to attend him in Ireland.

Nov. 16. We hear the letters from Admiral Rodney give the moſt flattering proſpect of a glorious end to the war, and of an operation to be attempted by him, which, ſhould it ſucceed according to his expectations and abilities, will give an important blow to our enemies.

The rebellion now is a mere rope of ſand, and it requires the utmoſt efforts of France and Spain to keep it together. Had Mr. Arnold's plan been put in execution, he would have been the *Monk* of America, and the reſtoration there would probably have been effected with as little bloodſhed as that which took place in England.

Mr. Pulteney in his late ſpeech ſaid, that he thought ſuch as without ſcruple, in print and converſation, called the American war unjuſt, and thus preſumed to brand and ſtigmatize a meaſure ſanctified by the Britiſh parliament, were guilty of an offence which ought to be followed by puniſhment, and if the laws as they now ſtood were not equal to the correction of this evil, and that people had a right to indulge themſelves in ſuch a licentious uſe of their pens, other laws ſhould be paſſed, and that right taken away.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *November* 13.

Lord *Mahon* aroſe, and called the attention of the Houſe to a matter, which he ſaid deſerved their moſt ſerious examination. He begged leave to ſtate a piece of intelligence prevalent abroad, and, if true, no doubt well known to a noble Lord in his eye, the Secretary for the American department, from whoſe lips he expected to hear its confirmation or denial. The report he alluded to was, that five American veſſels had been taken by one of our ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, out of a harbour in the Iſland of St. Martin's, a Dutch ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies, in the neighbourhood of Euſtatia: That in defiance of remonſtrances made by the Governor of the iſland, the commander of our ſquadron had forcibly made capture of theſe ſhips while under the protection of that neutral fort; but ſtill more audacious and unjuſt, had made a deſcent in queſt of the cargoes, part of which had been landed and ſold, had taken the goods out of the warehouſes of the purchaſers; and for all theſe outrages had produced a written authority from Sir George Rodney, when required by the Governor ſo to do.

If this report was authentic, his Lordſhip ſaid it was a procedure in Admiral Rodney, or the Captain, which loudly demanded immediate attention. It was a moſt unprecedented inſult on a neutral ſtate, which all Europe would reſent.—We had already enemies enough to encounter, and how ſhould we dare to invite the hoſtilities from neutral nations, who had confederated to preſerve their neutrality, and made their alliance formidable by ſtrong naval armaments? He ſhould be happy to hear from the noble Lord (Germaine) his alarming intelligence contradicted.

Lord *George Germaine* ſaid, that he was ready to give the noble Lord every ſatisfaction in his power as to this report, not that he admitted the propriety of ſuch interrogatories in general, or that official men lay under any obligation to anſwer them, when put in this deſultory way, unconnected with any queſtion immediately before the Houſe; but it was always his wiſh to give information, when it might be done with propriety. The noble Lord had miſtook in ſuppoſing this buſineſs to be immediately in his department; being a maritime tranſaction, the official accounts of it would go to the Admiralty, he could not therefore ſpeak on the ſubject with certainty, but would impart what had reached his ears through a channel of private information by the way of Holland. The facts as related to him were theſe—That the American veſſels in queſtion, being chaſed by our ſquadron, took ſhelter near the fort of St. Martin, in that part of the iſland ſubject to the Dutch, where, by way of inſult and defiance, they hoiſted the rebel flag, and kept it flying: That our ſquadron proceeding into the harbour, were prohibited by the Dutch Governor, and threatened with the fire of the fort, if they did not deſiſt; on which, the Captain, having conſulted Admiral Rodney, did not, as the noble Lord had ſtated, produce his written orders, but informed the Governor, that if his threat was fulfilled, he was ordered to return the fire. Hereupon our ſhips proceeded in unmoleſted, and captured the American veſſels.

Thus far his Lordſhip ſaid his intelligence went, and no further. Probably the Admiral conceived ſuch inſulting protection granted the rebel flag as repugnant to the laws of nations between neutral powers, and therefore thought himſelf warranted to act as ſtated: Whether ſuch an opinion was well founded or otherwiſe, he ſhould not at preſent decide, but could promiſe the noble Lord he would ſoon have full information on the ſubject, as a memorial was preparing in Holland, complaining of this tranſaction, which would ſpeedily come over, and induce an enquiry into every particular of the caſe.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

By the Prize Brigantine Amelia, arrived here on Monday laſt, from St. Kitts, we have the following important Intelligence, taken from a St. Kitts Paper dated the 10th of February, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Thurſday, December 21, 1781.

M A N I F E S T O.

G E O R G E R.

(L. S.) THROUGH the whole courſe of our reign, our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has been that of a ſincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to thoſe wiſe principles which uſed to govern the Republic, they muſt have ſhewn themſelves equally ſolicitous to maintain the friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which is eſſential to the intereſts of both: But from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendſhip for ſome time paſt has been an open contempt of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

On the commencement of the defenſive war in which we found ourſelves engaged by the aggreſſion of France, we ſhewed a tender regard for the intereſts of the States General, and a deſire of ſecuring to their ſubjects every advantage of trade, conſiſtent with the great and juſt principle of our own defence. Our ambaſſador was inſtructed to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to diſagreeable diſcuſſion; and to this offer, ſolemnly made by him to the States General the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increaſed by the aggreſſion of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it neceſſary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defenſive alliance between our Crown and the States General, concluded at Weſtminſter the 3d of March, 1678, beſides the general engagement for ſuccours, expreſly ſtipulates, "That that party of the two allies "that is not attacked, ſhall be obliged to break with the "aggreſſor in two months after the party attacked ſhall "require it:"—Yet two years have paſſed without the leaſt aſſiſtance given to us, without a ſingle ſyllable in anſwer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardleſs have the States been to their treaties with us, that they readily promiſed our enemies to obſerve a neutrality, in direct contradiction to thoſe engagements; and whilſt they have withheld from us the ſuccours they were bound to furniſh, every ſecret aſſiſtance has been given to the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the ſole purpoſe of facilitating the carriage of naval ſtores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they ſuffered an American Pirate to remain ſeveral weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the ſubjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raiſe up enemies againſt us.

In the Weſt-Indies, particularly at St. Euſtatius, every protection and aſſiſtance has been given to our rebellious ſubjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; ſupplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and ſold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and ſolemn ſtipulations as can be made.

This conduct, ſo inconſiſtent with all good faith, ſo repugnant to the ſenſe of the wiſeſt part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be aſcribed to the prevalence of the leading merchants of Amſterdam, whoſe ſecret correſpondence with our rebellious ſubjects was ſuſpected long before it was made known by the fortunate diſcovery of a treaty, the firſt article of which is:

"There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and ſincere friendſhip, between their High Mightineſſes the Eſtates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland and the United States of North-America, and the ſubjects and people of the ſaid parties; and between the countries, iſlands, cities and towns, ſituated under the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States of Holland and the ſaid United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of perſons or places."

This treaty was ſigned in September 1778, by the expreſs order of the Penſionary of Amſterdam, and other principal magiſtrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole tranſaction, but glory in it, and expreſly ſay, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indiſpenſible duty required."

In the mean time the States General declined to give any anſwer to the memorial preſented by our ambaſſador: and this refuſal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other buſineſs, nay, upon the conſideration of this very ſubject to internal purpoſes; and while they found it impoſſible to approve the conduct of their ſubjects, they ſtill induſtriouſly avoided to give us the ſatisfaction ſo manifeſtly due.

We had every right to expect that ſuch a diſcovery would have rouzed them to a juſt indignation at the inſult offered to us and to themſelves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample ſatisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the ſevereſt puniſhment upon the offenders. The urgency of the buſineſs made an inſtant anſwer eſſential to the honour and ſafety of this country. The demand was accordingly preſſed by our ambaſſador in repeated conferences with the miniſters, and in a ſecond memorial. It was preſſed with all earneſtneſs which could proceed from our antient friendſhip and the ſenſe of recent injuries: And the anſwer now given to a memorial on ſuch a ſubject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, THAT THE STATES HAVE TAKEN IT AD REFERENDUM.——Such an anſwer, upon ſuch an occaſion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpoſe of hoſtility meditated, and already reſolved, by the States, induced by the offenſive councils of Amſterdam thus to countenance the hoſtile aggreſſion, which the magiſtrates of that city have made in the name of the republic.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amſterdam may uſurp the ſovereign power, may violate thoſe treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguing the Republic with the rebels of a ſovereign to whom ſhe is bound by the cloſeſt ties. An infraction of the law of nations, by the meaneſt member of any country, gives the injured State a right to demand ſatisfaction and puniſhment. How much more ſo, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the State? Since then the ſatisfaction we have demanded is not given, we muſt, tho' moſt reluctantly, do ourſelves that juſtice which we cannot otherwiſe obtain: We muſt conſider the States-General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as ſharers in the aggreſſion which they refuſe to puniſh, and muſt act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Hague, and ſhall immediately purſue ſuch vigorous meaſures as the occaſion fully juſtifies, and our dignity and the eſſential intereſt of our people require.

From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wiſh it were poſſible to direct thoſe meaſures wholly againſt Amſterdam; but this cannot be, unleſs the States-General will immediately declare that Amſterdam ſhall, upon this occaſion, receive no aſſiſtance from them, but be left to abide the conſequences of its aggreſſion.

Whilſt Amſterdam is ſuffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the ſtrength of the State, it is impoſſible to reſiſt the aggreſſion of ſo conſiderable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too ſenſible of the common intereſts of both countries not to remember, in the midſt of ſuch a conteſt, that the only point to be aimed at by us is, to raiſe a diſpoſition in the councils of the Republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future, which we ſhall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we ſhall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own ſecurity, by defeating the dangerous deſigns that have been formed againſt us. We ſhall ever be diſpoſed to return to friendſhip with the States-General, when they ſincerely revert to that ſyſtem which the wiſdom of their anceſtors formed, and which has now been ſubverted by a powerful faction, conſpiring with France againſt the true intereſt of the Republic, no leſs than againſt thoſe of Great-Britain.

St. James's, December 20, 1780. G. R.

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his Royal manifeſto of this date, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods and ſubjects, of the States General of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſtys commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels and goods, belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid States General, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions;

And to that end his Majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and to preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizal to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vaſſals and ſubjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions of the aforeſaid States General: and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the ſaid commiſſioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the high court of Admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vaſſals and ſubjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes aforementioned.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtophers) Feb. 10.

By the ſhip which brought the Dutch ſoldiers and other priſoners to this iſland, we are informed, that the fleet of veſſels, amounting to 27 in number, bound to Holland, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral, which took its departure only two days before the capture of St. Euſtatius, was all brought back in ſafety to that road by a detachment Admiral Rodney had diſpatched for that purpoſe. That the Dutch Admiral was killed by the firſt broadſide, and, after a very ſhort but ſmart engagement, the whole ſtruck.

Yeſterday evening about ſix o'clock appeared off this road, a brig with a ſignal of a white jack at her foretop-maſt head, on which the fire ſhip and frigate that were here immediately got under way and proceeded with the brig, ſuppoſed for St. Euſtatius. Various are the conjectures upon it, as report ſays there was a fleet ſeen to leeward of Martinico.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Honourable ANTHONY JOHNSON, *Commander in Chief in and over all his Majeſty's Leeward* Charibbee *Iſlands in* America, *Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS I have this day received from Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, a letter, dated Whitehall, the 20th of December, 1780, thereby acquainting me that the King, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and being determined to take the moſt vigorous meaſures for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction; and having in the moſt ſolemn manner aſſured me, that, in order to encourage all perſons under this government to make captures of the ſhips and veſſels of the States General and their ſubjects, and deſtroy or diſtreſs their commerce: For which purpoſe the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will ſend me, with all poſſible diſpatch, proper authorities for granting letters of marque againſt the States General and their ſubjects: But, in the mean time, to aſſure (which I do by virtue of the above power and authority in me veſted) all owners of ſhips bearing letters of marque againſt the French or Spaniſh King, and their ſubjects, or to whom I may grant ſuch, before my further authorities arrive, that his Majeſty will conſider them as having a juſt claim to the King's ſhare of all Dutch ſhips and property, which they make prize of.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at St. Chriſtopher, *this ſeventh day of* February, 1781, *and in the twenty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign.*

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

By his Honour's Command,
ANTHONY WHARTON WHITE, *Secr'y.*

Publiſhed on Thurſday the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1781.

HENRY BERKELEY, *Dep. Pro. Mar.*

BALTIMORE, March 13.

A few days ago a party of about 80 men, from two Britiſh ſhips in Cheſapeak, landed near the mouth of St. Mary's River, in this State, and burnt the public warehouſe there, containing 200 hogſheads of tobacco, and ſeveral old buildings contiguous.

We have received no material news from the ſouthward, ſince our laſt.-------The Britiſh forces, conſiſting of about 5000 effective men, under Earl Cornwallis, were, about a fortnight ago, at Hillſborough, in North-Carolina; and General Greene, having been conſiderably reinforced, had recroſſed the Dan river about the ſame time, and was advancing towards his Lordſhip.

Brigadier-General Weedon was, a few days ago, on his march from Frederickſburg, with ſeveral hundred back woods militia, to join General Muhlenburg, who is ſtationed, with upwards of 3000 men, near Portſmouth.

PHILADELPHIA.

By authentic intelligence from the eaſtward we learn, that the French ſquadron ſailed from Newport the 8th inſtant, and the Britiſh fleet put to ſea from Gardiner's-Bay two days afterwards.

Monday laſt arrived here a prize brig, lately belonging to Baltimore, laden with flour; ſhe was retaken by Capt. Sutton, in a letter of marque from this port, having been taken by a Britiſh cruiſer on her voyage to the Weſt-Indies.

Alſo arrived the brig Amelia, late commanded by Capt. Lindſay, from St. Kitts, bound to London, prize to the Felicity and Antelope letters of marque, belonging to Baltimore.

This veſſel brings us a confirmation of the very important intelligence reſpecting St. Euſtatia being taken by the Britiſh fleet on the 3d ult: The particulars we learn are, That all the property on the iſland was ſeized on by Admiral Rodney, whether belonging to Engliſh, Dutch or American merchants. That the Dutch iſland of Coracoa had alſo been ſeized by the Britiſh Admiral, who had ſent a number of his priſoners to St. Kitts in tranſports, and that a report prevailed in the Weſt-Indies of the Britiſh having cut out upwards of 150 ſail of Dutch veſſels from the Texel, in Europe.

A paſſenger on board the Amelia prize ſays he was at Antigua on the 8th of February, when war was formally declared againſt the States General.

By authentic intelligence from the ſouthward as late as the 2d of March we are informed, that Lord Cornwallis on his retreat erected the Britiſh ſtandard at Hillſborough: that a number of diſaffected, under the command of a Colonel Piles, were reſorting to it, when they were intercepted by General Pickens and Lieutenant Colonel Lee, and that their commanding officer was among the ſlain: that Lord Cornwallis, after deſtroying every thing he could at Hillſborough, moved down the Haw river: that General Greene was within ſix miles of him, and that our ſuperiority in cavalry prevented the enemy from moving with rapidity or foraging. That the militia of the ſouthern ſtates were aſſembling in conſiderable force and with great ſpirit.

Extract of a letter, dated head-quarters, High Rock Ford, on Haw River, February 28, 1781.

"Lord Cornwallis evacuated Hilſborough on the 26th, moved on the road towads Guilford court-houſe, and croſſed the Haw River at Tralinger's ford, twenty miles below this place laſt night.

"Our detachments have been ſucceſsful in ſeveral attempts upon the enemy's pickets, having killed and wounded about 30, and taken 20 priſoners, without any loſs. Gen. Pickens, with a body of mounted rifleмen, and Lieutenant Colonel Lee, with the cavalry of his legion, were detached to endeavour to harraſs the enemy, and being informed that Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton had paſſed the Haw River, near General Butler's plantation, they immediately went in purſuit of him, but unfortunately came up with a body of upwards of 200 of Colonel Hambleton's corps and the North-Carolina tories, three miles in his rear, who were to have joined him that evening; the General attempted to paſs by them, as a detachment of the Britiſh army, which the legion ſucceeded in; but when the militia came up, the enemy diſcovered their miſtake, which obliged our troops to charge them, in doing which, ſome of the militia could not be prevented from firing, which alarmed Colonel Tarleton, and gave him an opportunity to eſcape. The whole of the enemy were routed in a few minutes, and the greater part of them left dead on the field. Colonel Piles and ſeveral officers were among the number."

The Hon. THOMAS RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, and NICHOLAS VANDYKE, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates in Congreſs from the Delaware State.

*** The Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia are deſired to meet at the houſe of Jacob Neff, Cheſtnut-hill, on Thurſday next, the 22d inſtant, between the hours of ten and two, on buſineſs of great importance.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſupreme court, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third day of this inſtant March, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ninth day of April next. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, eſcheaters and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets, containing in breadth 42 feet 8 inches, and extends back one hundred and ſixty feet to a twenty foot alley leading into Eighth-ſtreet. There is on the lot, a brick tenement, two ſtories high, which ſtands at a proper diſtance from the ſtreet, for the convenience of erecting a commodious houſe in the front. Apply to

¶ JOSHUA HOWELL, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negroe GIRL, 13 Years of Age, well grown, and bred to all Sorts of Country Buſineſs. For Terms, apply to Mr. ALLEN CUNINGHAM, at the Croſs Roads, New-London. ¶

March 8, 1781.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, March 15, 1781.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Correy, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted, to make payment in three months from the date hereof.

DAVID MACKEY, }
ROBERT CORREY, } Executors.

¶

Will be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

IN THE

NORTHERN LIBERTIES,

In Front-ſtreet, where JAMES ROBBINS lately occupied, upon the Premiſes, a little above Pooles's-Bridge,

TO-MORROW,

At TWO o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Being THURSDAY,

The Twenty-ſecond of MARCH, 1781,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

A LARGE Wooden BUILDING, a Water Pump, Six large Cedar Tubs with Iron Hoops, a large Stove in Six Plates, with long Pipes; alſo various Articles of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. † 1w.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN CRAIG,

On the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Spruce-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of SILK STOCKINGS;
KIDD GLOVES;
SEWING SILKS;
TAFFATIES;
GAUZES;
PERSIANS;
LUTESTRINGS;
MODES;
WHITE AND COLOURED THREADS; and
MUSLINS.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY of excellent MADEIRA WINE, five Years old, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter caſks, which will be ſold reaſonably for Bills of Exchange on Europe.

Warning againſt Bonds.

I Andrew Miller, living in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago allowed my ſon Andrew Miller, in Maryland, to take up two of my bonds in my name, and after ſome time my ſon Jacob Miller, living in Upper-Milford townſhip, Northampton county, received thoſe bonds, in order to deliver them to me: Now ſaid Jacob Miller ſtrives to take the advantage of the times, and to defraud me and the reſt of his brothers out of the ſaid money; I therefore give notice to the public to take no aſſignment on either of ſaid bonds, for I will not pay them. ¶ ANDREW MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Owners and Poſſeſſors of WICACO MEADOWS, that on the ſecond day of the month, called April, next, the election for chooſing MANAGERS and TREASURER is to be held at Peter Paris's houſe, at the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, in this city, at three o'clock in the afternoon: All perſons intereſted in ſaid meadows, are earneſtly deſired to attend punctually at the above mentioned hour and place.

And alſo, thoſe that have not paid their taxes now due, for mending the banks, ſluices, &c. are deſired to pay the ſame to ſaid Peter Paris, Treaſurer, by the firſt day of the month, called May, next, the which, if they, or any of them neglect to do by that time, may reſt aſſured that it will be recovered of thoſe that are deficient, in doing the ſame as the law directs.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, }
JOSEPH TURNER, } Managers.
THOMAS ATTMORE, }

PETER PARIS, Treaſurer. ¶

Philadelphia, 17th of 3d month, 1781.

Bills of Exchange on France,

London, Amſterdam and St. Euſtatia,

TO BE SOLD,

By Haym Solomons, Broker:

He alſo receives Bills, or any Merchandize to ſell on commiſſion, and may be met with at JACOB MIERS's, in Front-ſtreet, next door to Stephen Shewell's, facing Pewter-platter alley, in the forenoon and afternoon. He will alſo attend from twelve to two at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the greateſt care and punctuality. ¶

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 180 acres; pleaſantly ſituated in an agreeable neighbourhood, convenient to ſeveral houſes for worſhip, and near ſeveral mills: About 17 miles from the city. There are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables, &c. a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a young orchard of upwards of 120 apple-trees, garden, &c. a proper quantity of wood-land and meadow. For a more particular deſcription and price, apply to ISRAEL HALLOWELL,

‡ at his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet.

Eaſton, in Northampton county, March 12, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE TAYLOR, late of Eaſton aforeſaid, Eſq: deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

ROBERT LEVERS, }
ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT TRAILL, }

¶

The Lancaſter Stage,

Eſtabliſhed by

WEAVER and SHAFFER,

WILL ſet out from Adam Weaver's, at the ſign of the Black-Horſe, in Donnegall-ſtreet, in Lancaſter, on Monday, the 16th day of April, and come in to Philadelphia on Tueſday; ſet out again from the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Friday, and return to Lancaſter on Saturday. Mr. Shaffer will drive himſelf, and every attention be paid to the eaſe and conveniency of the Paſſengers.

N. B. Mr. Shaffer will ſupply any perſon with the Engliſh and German News-papers. ¶

Philadelphia, March 16, 1781.

A FISHING SEINE

TO BE SOLD, or Exchanged for Wood or other Country Produce. ALSO

FISHING TACKLE of all SORTS,

for Uſe of either SEA or RIVER;

TOGETHER WITH

Military Stores, for armed Veſſels and Privateers, of almoſt every Kind;

SOLD BY

EDWARD POLE,

At his STORE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

WHEREAS DANIEL WILLIAMS, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, carried on buſineſs ſeveral years under the firm Daniel Williams and Sons, and under the firm of Williams's and M'Caſkey, at Amwel, Eaſt-Jerſey; alſo under the firm of Williams and Bready, at St. Johnſton, in Kent county, on Delaware. Theſe are to requeſt all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt either of the above firms (though long diſcontinued) to call on ſaid Daniel Williams for payment; and all perſons who are indebted to either of the above ſaid firms, are deſired to make payment to me only, or to my particular order. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1781. ‡ 2 w.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the twenty-firſt of March,

That NOTED TAVERN, known by

THE SIGN OF THE BUCK,

On the Five Mile Round, two and an half miles from the City of Philadelphia, with the Gardens and Orchards belonging thereto. No perſon need apply, except he intends keeping a good tavern, and will pay half a year's rent down, before poſſeſſion is given. For farther particulars, enquire of

¶ JOHN LEVINS, in Market-ſtreet.

To be LETT for a term of years,

A CONVENIENT Three Story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, with ſtabling for ſix horſes, a carriage-houſe and large garden, together with five or ſix acres of land, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, now in the tenure of George Croghan. Enquire of JOSHUA CRESSON, in Market-ſtreet, near the Printers of this paper. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good FARM, within half a mile of Germantown, containing about 45 acres, whereon is a good houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe: There is two large apple orchards, one pear orchard, of the fineſt fruit; alſo a great number of the beſt cherry-trees; about ſix acres of meadow, the reſt rich ground, limed laſt year. For terms enquire of PHILIP MOORE, merchant, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

Philadelphia, March 11, 1781.

To be SOLD, ſeparate or together,

AN elegant bay HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, 14 hands and an inch high; alſo a bay MARE, 6 years old this ſpring, 14 and an half hands high. They are both excellent ſaddle horſes; have been drove together in a phæton, but being too light, the owner, from that conſideration, is induced to part with them; they are to be ſeen at Mrs. PLUMSTED's ſtables, in Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, and by enquiring next door above the ſtable the terms may be known. *

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST, about the yard or houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th inſtant, A RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a Steel Claſp, no money in it, but a quantity of Bonds, Notes, and a number of other accounts, and one State Lottery Ticket, No. 2745. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will bring it to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

N. B. All perſons indebted to me will be kind enough not to pay any notes or bonds from this date, except to myſelf or certain order. ¶ *March* 8, 1781.

March 1, 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, a Negroe MAN, named Jack, about 25 years of age, a ſhort thick made fellow, with a broad face and ſulky look, much addicted to ſtrong drink; he had on, when he went away, an old blanket coat, faced with red ſhaloon, blue pluſh breeches, grey coating jacket, coloured worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, with iron buckles, and round hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſlave in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, if taken in the county, if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES HAMILTON.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In Barrels and Kegs,

To be SOLD, by

RICHARD WELLS,

In Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tun Tavern, or in Arch-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet. ‡ 8 w. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Arch-ſtreets, on bonds, bills, notes or book debts, that they ſettle and pay the ſame within ſix weeks from the date hereof, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs without further notice. ¶ PHILIP BOEHM.

Lower Merion, March 9, 1781.

WHEREAS my huſband, THOMAS ROBINSON, hath, in Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers's Gazette of March 7th, adverti ſed me as having eloped without any cauſe, &c. Now the truth of the matter is, I never eloped nor abſented from him, unleſs I ſtayed at my father's houſe, and that but ſeldom, on account of the abuſe and ill treatment I received from him when he was drunk, at which times he beat and otherwiſe cruelly terrified a little bound ſervant girl, and forced her to tell him evil reports of me, which are all falſe and groundleſs; and now he is gone from his home and left me with five ſmall children, two of which (twins) I now ſuckle, in a deſolate forlorn condition, and ſince he hath been gone his father hath inventoried all the few houſhold goods we had, by virtue of a power of Attorney, under a ſham pretence of debt, who ſays he will make ſale thereof and pay himſelf. Thus I have given the public a brief account of the matter, and ſubmit to their impartial judgment whether I, who am ſtill at home, or my huſband, who hath abſconded, be the runaway. ¶ ANN ROBINSON,

---

PARCHMENT,

MADE and SOLD, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; Where CONVEYANCERS, STATIONERS, STORE-KEEPERS or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities.

N. B. Said WOOD ſells WOOL in large or ſmall quantities. † 6 w.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

COUNTRY SEAT.

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in good repair, ſituate in Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, with 15 acres of good land, good orchard, with a variety of good fruit. Poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt of March next. Enquire of Mrs. CARMICK, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient STABLE, in Elfrey's alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, 40 miles from Philadelphia, and 15 miles from Wilmington, now in tenure of Richard Erwin, containing 187 acres of land, with an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads On the premiſes, there is a good two ſtory brick houſe and brick kitchen adjoining, pleaſantly ſituated; a good log barn and ſtables, with other out-houſes, a large orchard, 15 acres of good meadow made, and a ſufficient quantity of wood-land for uſe of ſaid farm.

Any perſon inclining to view it, will pleaſe to apply to the tenant, and for the terms of ſale (which are very reaſonable for caſh) apply to William Craig, Merchant, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, who will receive any current money in payment. † 4w.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION containing near 400 acres of land, of which upwards of 200 are cleared, and divided into 8 fields, moſtly freſh lands, well watered; 40 acres of excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream; the whole under good fence; a large orchard of apple and other fruit trees at full growth.

The buildings, viz. dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring houſe, and other out-houſes, commodious and very compleat to accommodate the above farm, which is about five miles from London Grove Meeting-houſe, in Cheſter county, on the Nottingham road to Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Lewis Puſey, John Jackſon and others, near ſeveral fine merchant mills. A perſon who is deſirous and capable to manage ſuch a farm will, on a bare view, be induced to fix on this ſpot, which he may have for ſeveral years on eaſy terms, provided he comes well recommended to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, with ſundry farming utenſils and ſome ſtock, if wanted.

¶ JONATHAN DAWES.

NOTICE is hereby given to JACOB ELKER, one of the Seven Months Men, enliſted for my Company, to come between this and the 26th of April next, and prove that he has ſerved his time according to his enliſtment, and receive his money due to him: On failure thereof the money will be returned to the company.

¶ DANIEL BECK, Captain.

Germantown, February 26, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of September laſt, A ſmall Dark Brown HORSE, has neither brand nor ear mark: Supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, both trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame in ſix weeks from this date.

† GIDEON IRWIN.

Sadſbury, February 12, 1781.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 6th day of April next (if clear weather) if not, the next fair day, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, at Germantown,

ALL ſorts of CABINET WORK, ſuch as, two walnut preſſes for clothes, a walnut cheſt of drawers, three or four cheſts, two bed-ſteads, three or four tables, and other wood work, together with ſundry joyner's tools, too tedious to mention.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, A Two Story Stone HOUSE, with four rooms on each floor, well finiſhed. The lot contains in front 80 feet, and in depth 48 perches, with two gardens, a cyder preſs, a barn, out-houſes, and orchard. It is extraordinary well ſituated for a ſtore, ſhop, or any other public buſineſs, being near the market-place, at Germantown.

Due attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by § CHRISTOPHER MENG.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of Weſt-Jerſey RIGHTS to LOCATE LANDS in any part of the Weſtern Diviſion. The title warranted good. Any ſort of ſpecie now current, or continental currency, will be received in payment, or country produce, &c.

Wanted to Purchaſe, or Hire for a term of years, a Negroe MAN, who has been brought up to huſbandry, and knows plantation work well. Alſo a Negroe GIRL, about 14 years of age, who has been brought up to country work. None need apply but ſuch as can warrant their characters good. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, who is ready to treat with any perſon for the above contents.

Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, February 26, 1781. JOHN LEE.

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of CEDAR RAILS, BOARDS and SHINGLES, &c. Alſo, a ſteady MAN, of good character, well verſed in farming, to whom good wages will be given. †

THREE POUNDS Specie Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 28th of February laſt, at night, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a blaze in his forehead, trots, paces and gallops, no ſhoes on, large buttock, ſmall breaſted, a large roan main, low before, a big tail, carries on one ſide, pot bellied, and 5 years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have one gold Half Johannes, or the exchange in Continental, or One Pound Ten Shillings for the horſe only, in gold or ſilver, with reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD MARIS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the thief left an old mare at the ſame place where he ſtole the above deſcribed horſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

February, 24th, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of Caleb Thompſon, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, about the time the enemy went through the townſhip, a GREY HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 13 or 14 years old; the ſaid Thompſon not having advertiſed the horſe as the law directs, we, the Overſeers of the Poor of ſaid townſhip, have appraiſed and ſold him according to law. Any perſon coming and proving property, ſhall be entitled to the appraiſement and other penalties the law allows in ſuch caſes.

¶ WILLIAM BEAN, and FLOWER OAKES, } Overſeers.

To be RENTED *for a term of Years,*

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between two and three miles from the city of Philadelphia; containing near 50 acres of improved upland, and 20 acres of improved meadows: May be entered on the beginning of March. There is on the premiſes, a brick dwelling-houſe, barn, two ſtables, a well of excellent water, and a young bearing orchard. Enquire of WILLIAM BALL, in Market-ſtreet, near the printers hereof.

N. B. To be SOLD, TURNIPS and POTATOES.

WAS offered for Sale to the Subſcriber, the 5th inſtant, by a man unknown to him, under pretence of having found it, a Gold HEART-LOCK, with a ſmall black ribbon to it. The heart-lock is encompaſſed in a ſett of green ſtones. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, within three weeks from the date of this advertiſement, may have it again, paying the charges, and a ſmall trifle in order to recover it of the perſon for the owner. If the owner does not apply in the time limited, it will be delivered up to the perſon who offered it for ſale, by ELIAS LEWIS TREICHEL, oppoſite the Barracks. ¶ *March* 7, 1781.

STRAYED, or was STOLEN,

On the 28th of February laſt, in the evening, from Mr. Adam Kerr's Tavern, at the Croſs-Roads, Bucks county, belonging to the ſubſcriber,

A THREE Quarter Blooded Engliſh Bay MARE, near 7 years old, about 14½ hands high, expected with foal, and ſuckled a colt; ſhod rough before, trots light, naturally of good carriage and ſpirits, but rather low in fleſh.

STRAYED alſo from the ſubſcriber, near Coryell's Ferry, ſome time in October laſt, and ſuppoſed to have followed a drove of fat cattle towards Camp, a Red and White pied BULL, his tail had been bit off ſhort by dogs. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Mare, and giving notice, or bringing her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have ONE HALF JOHANNES, or if ſtolen, and the thief be brought to juſtice, TWO HALF JOHANNESSES REWARD. For the Bull, if ſtrayed, and reſtored to the owner, or if killed at Camp, and a receipt for the value, ONE GUINEA, if ſtolen, TWO GUINEAS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by † JONATHAN INGHAM, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.